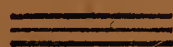


40 49 55 (1) LOUGH BOROUGH

Borough of Loughborough.



Annual Reports
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
Year ending December 31st, 1936.



LOUGHBOROUGH:
TOPPINGS LTD., "GUIDE" OFFICE,
17, SOUTHFIELD ROAD.

Borough of Loughborough.



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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

9th November, 1935, to 9th November, 1936.

CHAIRMAN :

Alderman A. E. ARMSTRONG, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor J. W. BARKER.

THE MAYOR (Councillor F. G. FLEEMAN, J.P.)

Councillor B. W. DAWSON, J.P. Councillor G. READ.
(Until May, 1936).

„ G. HILL.	„ P. J. SWAIN.
„ F. HOLLOWAY,	„ F. C. WELCH.
„ W. JOHNSON.	„ Mrs. A. M. VICKERS.
„ MISS DORMER, (Since April, 1936)	„ A. PERKINS. (Since April, 1936)

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE 1936.

CHAIRMAN :

MRS. SHERRIFF.

THE WHOLE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

and

MRS. GODKIN	MRS. TURNBULL
MRS. SHAWYER	MRS. WALLIS



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

***N. B. M. BLACKHAM, Medical Officer of Health.**

***HAROLD BINTCLIFFE, Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.**
 Cert. Royal San. Inst. as San. Inspector.
 Cert. Royal San. Inst. as Inspector of Meat and
 other Foods.
 Cert. San. Insptrs. Assoc. Examination Board as
 Sanitary Inspector.
 Mem. Inst. Pub. Cleansing.
 Fellow San. Insp. Assoc.

J. S. BIRD, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
 Cert. Royal San. Inst. and San. Insptrs. Joint Examination Board.
 Mem. San. Insp. Assoc.

NURSE SHEPPARD, Health Visitor.

W. J. MUNTON, Assistant, Sanitary Department.

MISS E. SIMMONS, Senior Clerk.

MISS B. BAYISTER, Junior Clerk.

** Receive Part Salaries from Ministry of Health.*

Report of Medical Officer.

To the Town Council for the Borough of Loughborough.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1936, this being my 25th Report.

It is with a feeling of regret that I have felt compelled to resign the position. I felt that the time had arrived with the extension of the Borough that I ought to do so, and a full time Medical Officer should be appointed. In taking my leave, I should like to give my best thanks to the Council for their kindnesses, to the officials of the Council and in particular to the Health Department Staff, from whom I have received every assistance that they could give me. In particular I should like to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector for all his assistance rendered at all times, and in maintaining the Health Department in a high state of efficiency. Everything that I have wanted he has done willingly and cheerfully at all times, and it is through his help that we have been able to obtain a high state of sanitation and better housing conditions, with a very satisfactory mortality rate which compares favourably with towns of its size and generally below the average Death Rate.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	9,211
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	26,945
(a) „ Estimated 1936 (Registrar General)				29,833
(b) Modified Estimate (excluding New Area for the first quarter of the year) designed for use with the composite records of Births, Deaths and Notifiable Diseases of the Year 1936	...	...	...	29,280
No. of Inhabited Houses (1936) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	7,950
Average Number of Persons per house			...	3.6
Rateable Value, 1936	...	...	...	£181.581
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	£643

The Borough of Loughborough is situated in the Valley of the River Soar, west of that River, which forms the eastern boundary of the Borough. The ground levels vary from 120 feet above O.D. in the neighbourhood of the Meadows adjoining the River Soar to 200 O.D. on the south western side of the Borough. The district between the Leicester Canal and the River is comparatively level, whilst the remainder of the Borough is undulating. The Hermitage Brook drains the lower levels above referred to, and the Woodbrook and Burleigh Brook drain the higher levels towards the Charnwood Forest into the River Soar. The district towards the north east of the Midland Railway is practically unbuilt upon, the bulk of the property being built upon the higher levels. The subsoil in the lower levels is drift gravel overlying the upper Keuper Marls, and varies in thickness from 5-20 feet, and the saturating level is about 4 feet below the surface. In the remaining parts of the town, the subsoil is practically the same, except that the thickness of gravels varies considerably; in certain parts of the town there are only a few inches and in other parts it runs from 10 to 15 feet chiefly in "pockets." Subsoil water level would average 10 feet below the surface in the town other than the district east of the Midland Railway.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the district is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district, most of which is grass land. The water has no plumbo-solvent action, and is collected from the sources of supply of the Blackbrook and the Woodbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which the water is stored. The Blackbrook is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that the water gravitates therefrom to the Woodbrook reservoir at Nanpantan, where ample means of filtering of the most recent type are available to render the water free from all risks of pollution. The supply is ample and continuous. Mains extended to Rural Areas—Belton, Long Whatton, Hathern, Sutton Bonington, Normanton and East Leake.

During the year the mains were extended to new Building Estates. The supply has been satisfactory in (a) quality and (b) quantity.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The town generally is sewered on the ' Combined ' system, but the more recently sewered districts are provided with sewers designed for the partially separate system. The whole of the Borough is sewered and in addition the sewers from the adjacent area of Nanpantan, in the Loughborough Rural District, discharge into the Corporation sewers. The whole of the sewage is delivered by gravitation to the Sewage Disposal Works and afterwards pumped. Sewage up to three times the dry weather flow is subjected to full treatment by settlement in Dortmund Tanks which have a capacity of half the d.w.f. and after settlement about two-thirds of the sewage is treated by bacteria beds, and the effluent settled in Humus tanks, the final effluent being discharged into the river Soar. There are fourteen 80-ft. diameter filters and 6 Humus tanks,

The remaining one-third of the d.w.f. of sewage is treated by broad irrigation on the Sewage Farm, the land being laid out in narrow plots and suitably under-drained.

Storm water from 3 to 6 times the dry weather flow is pumped into Storm Water Tanks and treated as storm water. Storm overflows are provided on the trunk sewers and volumes in excess of 6 times the d.w.f. are discharged into the various water courses.

Sewers have been extended during the year to new Building Estates.

RAINFALL FOR 1936.

January	...	...	3.49
February	...	...	2.15
March	...	...	1.02
April	...	...	1.65
May	...	...	0.43
June	...	...	3.16
July	...	...	5.26
August	...	...	0.51
September	...	...	2.54
October	...	...	1.06
November	...	...	2.12
December	...	...	1.66
Total			<u>25.07</u>

STATISTICS and SOCIAL CONDITIONS of the AREA.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in Engineering workshops, Hosiery factories and Dyeing workshops, which employ a considerable proportion of female labour. The Health conditions in the workshops and factories compare favourably with other towns of the same size. There are several engineering firms employing mostly men, in which the health conditions leave nothing to be desired.

Extracts from VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	390	207	183	} Birth rate 13·3
Legitimate	376	203	173	
Illegitimate	14	4	10	
<hr/>				
Still Births	17	5	12	} Rate per 1000 Population
Legitimate	17	5	12	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	
<hr/>				
Deaths	343	170	173	Death Rate, 11·7
<hr/>				
Percentage of Deaths occurring in Public Institutions				... 37
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth			} From Sepsis	2
			,, Other causes	0
Death rate of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 Births :—				
Legitimate Birth.	50·5	Illegitimate Birth.	71·4	TOTAL 51·3
<hr/>				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			...	0
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				0

THE QUEEN'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Queen's Nursing Association provide 5 nurses who give domiciliary treatment and attention to the sick poor in their own homes. Measles etc., are attended by them. The Council subscribe £75 per annum.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1920.

The County Council carry out this Act.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These Examinations are carried out by Dr. Fairer, the County Medical Officer, whose report on Examinations made throughout the year is attached hereto.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council has joined with the Joint Hospital Committee, which provides Hospital Treatment for all cases of Infectious Diseases.

GENERAL (VOLUNTARY).

No. of Beds	Cots	Total
82	10	92 in use

POOR LAW INFIRMARY.

100 Beds (approximately)

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For Infectious Diseases provided by the County Council.
- (b) Non Infectious and Accident Cases. St. John Ambulance Association.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council has joined the County Scheme for Sanatoria and Hospital treatment. Health Visitors have been appointed by the County Council to visit and advise all cases of tuberculosis. The rooms occupied by the Patients are periodically disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector with Formalin and when a removal takes place or a death occurs, the rooms are fumigated, paper stripped off the walls, and the rooms washed with a solution of disinfectant and limewashed, and the beds, etc., put through the steam disinfecter.

There is a County Council Dispensary in Bridge Street.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

225 Cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year. Scarlet Fever 89, Diphtheria 89, Pneumonia 15, Erysipelas 3, Enteric Fever 3, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20, other Tubercular Diseases 2.

SCARLET FEVER.

89 Cases of this Disease were notified, 76 Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

89 Cases of this Disease were notified, 83 Cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

3 Cases were notified and removed to Isolation Hospital.

ERYSIPILAS.

3 Cases notified.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

1 Case notified and removed to Isolation Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

In Hospital				In Hospital
Jan./1/1936.	Admitted	Discharged		Jan./1/1937
16	165	171	10	

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough was 390 which is 48 more than last year and 57 below the average of the last 5 years, and is an annual birth rate of 13·3 per thousand of the estimated population. The Birth rate for England and Wales for the same period was 14·8.

MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough was 378. From this must be deducted 69 of persons not belonging to the Borough and 34 added of Loughborough residents which were registered outside the Borough, which gives the correct number of Loughborough residents as 343, which is 63 more than last year and 44 above the average of the last 5 years, and is an annual death rate of 11·7 per thousand of the estimated population. The Death rate for England and Wales for the year was 12·1.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1000 births :—

Legitimate (per thousand Legitimate Births)	50·5
Illegitimate („ „ Illegitimate Births)	71·4
Total Rate	... 51·3

Still Births

Legitimate	... 17	Illegitimate	... 0
Rate per thousand population 0·58			

The total number of deaths under one year of age is 20, which is one more than last year and is the average of the last five years, and is an Infant mortality of 51·3 per thousand births registered. The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales was 59 per thousand births registered.

INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS.

1931	...	49·5
1932	...	50·5
1933	...	76·9
1934	...	37·9
1935	...	55·5

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Milk examinations, Bacteriological	207
Swabs for Diphtheria	382
Sputa for T.B.	129
Blood for Wassermann Test ...	22
Films for Gonococci	8
Urine, General & Bacteriological	18
Sewage and Water Analysis ...	1
Urine for T.B.	8
Miscellaneous	2
Vidal Test for Typhoid Fever ...	7
Fæces for B. Typhosus... ..	1
Hair for Ringworm	1
	<hr/>
	786
	<hr/>

HOUSING.

Total number built during the year

By the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	286

Number of New Houses erected :—

1921	...	...	115
1922	...	...	62
1923	...	...	30
1924	...	...	59
1925	...	...	81
1926	...	...	78
1927	...	...	198
1928	...	...	189
1929	...	...	250
1930	...	...	192
1931	...	...	134
1932	...	...	109
1933	...	...	173
1934	...	...	129
1935	...	...	259
1936	...	...	286

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

The total number of houses inspected for housing defects during the year, Public Health or Housing Acts, 306. Nuisances were found in 287 of these, the chief defects being :—dirty houses, defective floors, defective windows and doors, overcrowding, defective yard paving, etc. On notices being served these defects were remedied; None were found to be so injurious to health as to be unfit for human occupation. Full details of the houses inspected, notices, etc., sent out under their different headings, etc., will be seen from the Inspector's Report hereto attached.

SCAVENGING.

The amount of work accomplished under this heading will be seen from the Inspector's Report attached hereto.

SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary conditions of the Schools in the Borough are good. The water supply in all of them is obtained from the mains. The Medical examination of school children is carried out under my supervision. The amount of work accomplished under this heading will be seen from the School Report attached hereto. A careful lookout is kept by the teachers, nurses and myself for cases of Infectious Diseases amongst the children attending schools.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT.

A large amount of work has been carried out under this Act. On the New Register there are 148 Retailers and 51 Wholesale Traders and Producers. These receive the constant attention of your Inspector and myself. 220 inspections were made during the year. 146 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination. 129 were good, 15 fair, and 2 bad.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Where on observation black smoke has been emitted in large quantities, a letter has been sent to the owner concerned, and has resulted in considerable improvement.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.

The Veterinary examination of Milch Cows is now carried out by the County Council.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number at end of year :—

8+69 Privies ; 85 Pail Closets ; 10,277 W.C.s.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT,

This Act is carried out by the Local Authority. A Nurse has been appointed to visit and instruct parents in all cases. The amount of work accomplished during the year will be seen from the Nurse's report attached hereto.

INFANT WELFARE.

Attached is the report of the Health Visitor from which will be seen the amount of work carried out. The Infantile Death rate is 51·3 as compared with 55·5 for last year and is the average of the last five years. The number of Deaths due to Infantile Diarrhoea under two years of age was 0.

Appended is the Sanitary Inspector's Report, Report of School Medical Officer to the Loughborough Education Committee of Schools in the Borough, Tabulated Statistics as to population, Births and Mortality for the past five years, also of Infectious Diseases notified, and of Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Copies of this report will when printed be sent to the Ministry of Health, the Home Office and the Leicestershire County Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. M. BLACKHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the district.	of Resi- dents not registered in the district.	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1932	27,200	396	396	14.5	374	13.7	73	17	20	50.5	318	11.6
1933	27,300	364	364	13.3	390	14.2	74	23	28	76.9	339	12.4
1934	27,280	369	369	13.5	323	11.8	60	21	14	37.9	284	10.4
1935	27,300	342	342	12.5	319	11.6	65	26	19	55.5	280	10.2
1936	29,863	390	390	13.3	378	12.9	69	34	20	51.3	343	11.7

Modified Estimate for Year 1936 ... 29280

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	122 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population				
BIRTHS;—				
Live	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53
DEATHS:—				
All Causes	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52
NOTIFICATIONS:—				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69
Enteric Fever	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.40	} Not Available		
Others	2.41			
Total	3.81			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.34	} Not Available		
Others	2.31			
Total	3.65			
NOTIFICATIONS:—				
Puerperal Fever	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03
Puerperal Pyrexia	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15

TOTAL DEATHS.

Causes of Deaths in LOUGHBOROUGH M.B. 1936.

			M.	F.
All Causes			142	138
1.	Typhoid fever, etc.	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	5	7
6.	Influenza	...	—	1
7.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	—	1
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	—	—
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	4	5
10.	Other tuberculosis	..	—	1
11.	Syphilis	...	1	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane	...	—	—
13.	Cancer	...	19	19
14.	Diabetes	...	—	3
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	11	18
16.	Heart Disease	...	44	39
17.	Aneurysm	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory	...	11	8
19.	Bronchitis	...	5	9
20.	Pneumonia	...	13	4
21.	Other respiratory	...	—	3
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	3	3
23.	Diarrhœa, &c., (under 2 years)	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver	...	—	2
27.	Other digestive	...	8	5
28.	Nephritis	...	5	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	—	2
30.	Congenital causes, etc.	...	6	8
31.	Other puerperal	...	—	—
32.	Senility	...	12	15
33.	Suicide	...	2	1
34.	Other violence	...	6	3
35.	Other defined causes	...	13	11
36.	Causes ill-defined	...	1	—
Special causes (included in No. 35)				
	Small-pox	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year				
			Total	...
			7	13
			Legitimate	...
			7	12
			Illegitimate	...
			—	1
LIVE BIRTHS				
			Total	...
			207	183
			Legitimate	...
			203	173
			Illegitimate	...
			4	10
STILLBIRTHS				
			Total	...
			5	12
			Legitimate	...
			5	12
			Illegitimate	...
			—	—
RESIDENT POPULATION...			29,863	
MODIFIED ESTIMATE FOR 1936			29,280	

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Infectious Diseases Notified. Classified according to ages. For year 1936.

	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	Ages of Cases Notified.											
				Under 1 Year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	upwards
Scarlet Fever ..	89	76	—	1	—	3	3	6	37	24	7	7	1	—	—
Diphtheria ..	89	83	12	—	—	2	3	2	54	20	2	6	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	15	—	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	1	6	—
Puerperal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	20	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	4	4	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

NEW CASES.

DEATHS.

<i>Age Periods</i>	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	3	3	1	0	1	4	0	0
25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
45	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
55	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	10	10	2	0	4	5	0	1

I have found the notification of Tuberculosis to be efficient ; no evidence of wilful neglect or refusal to notify ; no action was necessary to be taken relating to Tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act. Section 62.

No action was necessary to be taken under this Act.

BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

**REPORT of SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
for Year ending 31st December, 1936.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service in the Borough of Loughborough for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

The population of the Borough of Loughborough as estimated in 1936 was 29,700. There are 17 Elementary Schools in the Borough, 12 Council Schools and 5 Non-Provided Schools. The average number of children on the rolls of the Elementary Schools during the year 1936 was 3,352, and the average attendance 2,981, or 89%.

I. STAFF.

The Staff of the Medical Department is as under :—

Medical Officer	(Part-time).
Assistant Medical Officer	(Part-time).
Ophthalmic Surgeon	(Part-time).
Two Dental Surgeons	(Part-time).
Two School Nurses.	
One Clerk.	
One Dental Attendant.	
One Clinic Caretaker.	

The hours devoted weekly by the Medical Officer approximate to fifteen. Each Dental Surgeon devotes three half-day sessions weekly, whilst the Ophthalmic Surgeon devotes one session of half a day fortnightly.

II. CO-ORDINATION.

Co-ordination between the School Medical Service and the Health Department continues. The record cards of all children who have attended the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are sent to the Medical Department as soon as the children are of the obligatory age to attend school. These cards are attached to the School Medical Schedules in order that the Inspecting Officer may have a complete history of the children before him. It is unfortunate, however, that so few children continue to attend the Infant Welfare Centre after the age of two years. This means that contact with the great majority of children is lost from about the age of two until five years, when they commence attending at School.

A number of children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are often found to be suffering from defective eyesight. These children have their eyesight tested at the School Clinic by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, and the cost of such testing is borne by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The continual visiting of homes by the School Nurses and Enquiry Officer results in the attention of the Health Committee being drawn to insanitary conditions of certain houses and to cases of over-crowding. Particular co-operation existed between the two Departments during an epidemic of diphtheria.

III. THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The number of separate school departments has increased during the year to 17, consequent upon the inclusion in the Borough under the County of Leicester Review Order, 1936, as from the 1st April, 1936, of the former parishes of Hathern and Nanpantan.

The Committee continue to keep all their buildings in a satisfactory condition, and it has not been necessary for me to call attention to any defects from the hygienic standpoint.

There are a number of scholars remaining at school for their mid-day meal, and the arrangements made for heating of any food brought, and for the provision of hot drinks, are quite satisfactory.

There is no necessity in the area for the provision of school canteens.

IV. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The Schedule of Medical Inspections has been carried out on the lines laid down by the Board of Education.

All routine inspections are carried out at the Schools the children normally attend, together with certain "Special" children brought before the Inspecting Officer. Other "Special" children are submitted for examination at the School Clinic by Head Teachers, Nurses and parents.

An extra routine inspection was held this year under which group 182 children were examined.

In 1935, owing to dislocation of the work, consequent upon the illness of the School Nurses these children who should have formed part of the Third Age Groups were not examined within the year, and have consequently been brought in during the year under review.

With the addition of this special group, the following three groups of children were inspected :—

- (a) Entrants.
- (b) Intermediates, *i.e.* all children between the ages of 8 and 9 years.
- (c) Leavers, *i.e.* all children between the ages of 12 and 13 years, and all who had not been examined for any reason after reaching the age of 12 years.

The total number of children examined under these age groups was 1,229, an increase of 310 as compared with 1935. Of this increase, 182 were children in the special group mentioned above, leaving an actual increase over normal figures of 128 children. The number examined under "Other Inspections" was 776, as against 681 in 1935, an increase of 95 children.

V. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

- (a) **Skin.** 42 children were suffering from some form of skin disease. 5 being ringworm, 20 impetigo and 17 other diseases of the skin. All but one of these cases were referred for treatment.
- (b) **Eye** (excluding defective vision and squint). 24 children were found to be suffering from eye diseases and all were referred for treatment.
Defective Vision and Squint. 119 children were found with defective vision, and there were 10 with squint. All children with the exception of 12 were referred for treatment.
- (c) **Ear.** 10 children suffered from ear diseases, 8 of whom were referred for treatment.
- (d) **Nose and Throat.** 166 had some form of nose and throat trouble. 36 suffered from chronic tonsillitis, 1 from adenoids, 125 from chronic tonsillitis and adenoids, whilst there were 4 other conditions.
 Of the 166 cases, it was necessary to refer 134 for treatment.
- (e) **Enlarged Cervical Glands.** 22 children were found under this heading, 16 being referred for treatment.
- (f) **Defective Speech.** 2 children were found with defective speech, one of these being referred for treatment.
- (g) **Heart Disease.** 6 children were found with some kind of heart disease, 4 of these being referred for treatment.
- (h) **Lungs.** 10 children were found suffering from bronchitis and 1 with another non-tubercular lung disease. The 10 suffering from bronchitis were referred for treatment.
- (i) **Tuberculosis.** There were discovered 4 cases of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis and one non-pulmonary, being a case of tuberculosis of bones and joints.
- (j) **Nervous System.** One child was found suffering from epilepsy, 3 from chorea, and one with another form of nervous trouble. All children except one were referred for treatment.
- (k) **Deformities.** 6 children were discovered with deformities of whom 4 were referred for treatment.

In addition there were 77 other defects or diseases discovered which could not be classified under the headings given in Table II. of the Statistical Returns; 49 of these were referred for treatment.

Nutrition. Of the 1,229 children examined in the routine age groups, only 44 were found to be slightly sub-normal. None was found to be bad.

VI. FOLLOWING UP.

Review of the arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects.

The whole of the arrangements for the following up of children found to be suffering from defects continue as heretofore, and the duties of the two school nurses are unchanged with the exception of the additional "following up" work mentioned under the paragraph dealing with Dental Treatment.

Parents are generally in attendance at the Medical Inspections, thus affording the Inspecting Officer the opportunity of discussing with them not only the previous medical history of the children, but of advising them in the matter of the treatment of defects found at the inspections.

VII. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

- (a) **Skin.** 34 cases were referred for treatment, and these all received treatment at the Clinic.
- (b) **Eye** (excluding defective vision and squint). 24 children received various forms of treatment for eye diseases.
Defective Vision. Of 111 cases of defective vision referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, 98 were prescribed spectacles. At the end of the year 4 had not been completely dealt with. In all the 10 cases of squint, spectacles were prescribed.
- (c) **Ear.** 8 cases received the necessary treatment for various forms of ear disease.
- (d) **Nose and Throat.** 134 cases of defects of the nose and throat were referred for treatment, whilst 32 were kept under observation. 94 children received operative treatment under the Authority's Scheme at the Loughborough and District General Hospital, and 7 were treated privately. In addition 12 received other forms of treatment, leaving 21 not yet treated. These cases are under consideration.
- (e) **Enlarged Cervical Glands.** 16 cases were referred for treatment, and received such, either through the School Medical Service or by private practitioner.
- (f) **Heart and Circulation.** 4 heart cases received treatment.
- (g) **Lungs.** 10 bronchial cases received treatment, mostly through private practitioners.
- (h) **Tuberculosis.** 5 cases of Tuberculosis, 4 pulmonary and 1 of bones and joints, were referred to the County Tuberculosis Officer.
- (i) **Nervous System.** 3 cases of nervous trouble were treated privately, whilst one case of severe epilepsy was referred for admission to a special school.

- (j) **Deformities.** Of the 4 cases of deformity referred for treatment, 3 were treated through the Local Cripples Guild, whilst the remaining case was dealt with privately.
- (k) **Other defects and diseases.** 49 other defects received treatment through the School Medical Service or privately.
- (l) **Nutrition.** Of the 44 cases of sub-normal nutrition, all were given forms of treatment. Where the parents were unable to pay for milk through the milk in schools scheme, it was provided free. A few children were prescribed virol or cod liver oil.

It is most pleasing to find that the interest of the parents in the work of the Medical Service is growing each year, and only in a few cases is it difficult to get the co-operation of the parents. These difficulties chiefly arise in connection with operative treatment of the nose and throat, and occasionally it is found that parents have an objection to the children wearing spectacles.

VIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A particularly trying year has been experienced in regard to diphtheria.

During the year there were 76 school cases of diphtheria, the most difficult months being June, July and August.

As soon as the disease had the appearance of becoming an epidemic, special steps were taken to prevent its spread.

Head Teachers were requested to keep a sharp look-out for any children showing the slightest symptoms, and to exclude them from school at once. Any children so excluded, were visited by a School Nurse immediately, who made a report on each individual case. All children alleged to be absent from school on account of sore throats were also visited in the same manner, and later the home of every child absent was visited on the day of absence to ascertain the reason for absence.

The throats of all children were examined periodically, and swabs taken when there was the slightest suspicion. An additional School Nurse was engaged temporarily, to assist in this work. It was decided to keep the School Clinic open every morning, including Saturdays during the Summer vacation, and a printed circular was sent to every home stating the urgent need for observation, and giving advice as to the steps to be taken when any suspicious signs were evident. In addition, all Recreation Grounds were closed, and I was gratified to receive the co-operation of the religious bodies in the town, by their action in closing all Sunday Schools during the time the day schools were closed for the Summer vacation.

Each day during the School Holidays the Medical Officer or Assistant School Medical Officer visited the School Clinic to examine any cases referred to them. As soon as a case was discovered, all contacts immediately received a prophylactic.

A complete report on each case was supplied daily by the Health Department to the Education Committee, and from such reports the source of infection was traced as far as possible.

When a case occurred in a particular class at school, the parents of all children in the class were invited to bring their children to the School Clinic for a prophylactic, and generally speaking, the parents were very helpful when the disease was at its worst, readily agreeing to have their children inoculated.

248 children received inoculations at the School Clinic, whilst in addition a large number of parents took their children to private practitioners for this purpose.

The transfer of scholars from Junior to Senior Schools and Secondary Schools takes place after the Summer Holidays, and just prior to the re-opening of schools every child to be so transferred was examined by the School Medical Officer or Assistant School Medical Officer to ensure that they were all free from infection.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all who assisted in this work during a very strenuous period.

During the year, it was not found necessary to close any schools on account of infectious diseases. A certificate of low attendance due to infectious disease was issued in the case of one school covering a period of four weeks.

IX. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Good work still continues in the schools to develop the physical condition of the children, and sound training is being carried out. The general improvement in the physique of the children cannot but be noticed by me in comparison with that of a few years ago.

The Authority have agreed with the County Authority to share the services of a woman Physical Training Organiser. This should be of distinct advantage to the girls in the schools of the Authority.

X. NUTRITION.

The statistical tables shew that of 1,229 children examined, only 44 were classed as "C," viz., slightly sub-normal, being only 4% of the total examined. No child was classed in "D," viz., "bad." 28% of the children were classified as excellent and 68% as normal.

I think that such a result is a most pleasing feature, and the Authority need possess no fear on the question of the general nourishment of the children in the schools.

XI. SUPPLY OF MILK.

During the year 11,698 gallons of milk were purchased by the children for consumption in the schools. I should like to see a much greater percentage of children joining this Scheme, and I am confident that this could be achieved by the fullest possible co-operation of the teachers.

Only about 42% of the children regularly partake of milk under the Scheme.

In addition to those purchasing milk, the Authority have supplied 36 children with 4,133 pints. This has been given to those children who have been certified as in need of extra nourishment, and whose parents are not in a financial position to pay. The children receive one pint daily, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint for consumption in the morning and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint for consumption in the afternoon. The children are weighed monthly, and from the statistics kept, shew a generous increase in weight all round.

During certain holidays arrangements have been made for children to receive milk under the "Milk in Schools" Scheme. Whilst this scheme has not met with the results hoped for, the Authority intend to persevere.

Thanks are due to the teachers and other voluntary helpers who have given of their time during school holidays to assist in the distribution.

XII.

UNCLEANLINESS.

A high standard of cleanliness is still insisted upon and I am pleased to record that with the exception of a few families, the condition of the children is most satisfactory.

During the year the School Nurses made an average of 8 visits to schools for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness. Of 10,118 examinations of children, 205 individual children were found to be unclean. Whilst several children were excluded from school for varying periods, it was only necessary to take legal proceedings in one case.

XIII.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

- (a) **Minor Ailments.** In October the School Clinic was removed from Verandah Cottage to the Limehurst House, which has been adapted as a School Clinic. For some years past I have called attention to the inadequacy of the accommodation at Verandah Cottage. The new Clinic gives ample accommodation and is well fitted and furnished.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic is shewn in Table IV. of the Statistics.

During the year there were 4,403 attendances by 1,413 children.

- (b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** The total number of children who received operative treatment during the year was 101. Of this number 94 were treated under arrangements with the Loughborough and District General Hospital and the remainder were treated privately.

The cost for the 94 cases treated under the Authority's arrangements was £148 1s. 0d., and of this amount £62 7s. 5d. was recovered, leaving £85 13s. 7d. chargeable to the Committee.

- (c) **Tuberculosis.** All cases of children found to be suffering from Tuberculosis are referred to the County Tuberculosis Officer.
- (d) **Skin Disease.** Children suffering from skin disease are treated at the School Clinic.

As will be seen from Table IV. it was not necessary to give X-Ray treatment for ringworm in any case during the year, and I am happy to state there was not a single case of scabies.

Impetigo shows an increase as compared with a year ago of 36. This is found to be a source of trouble, and takes up a considerable amount of the School Nurses' time at the Clinic.

XIV. DENTAL TREATMENT.

Attached to my report are those of the two Dental Surgeons

The Authority have now appointed a Dental Attendant at the School Clinic. This has had the effect of releasing the School Nurses to perform more fully the important work of "following up."

In the cases of parents refusing to give consent to dental treatment, arrangements are **now** made for the School Nurses to visit the parents and explain the advantages to be gained by dental treatment being carried out when recommended by the Dental Surgeon.

Although these visits were only inaugurated in September they are proving most successful, and parents who for some time past have resolutely withheld their consent to treatment are now giving such consent, as the result of a talk with the School Nurses. There does appear, however, to be a fair proportion of parents who object to teeth being "stopped," although one must be suspicious of the fact that it is usually the objection of the child rather than the parent.

Since September last the Nurses have made 58 visits to parents concerning refusals to dental treatment, and as a result consent was given to treatment in 39 cases. It is hoped as time goes on that even a better return than this will result.

It is invariably found that once a parent has given consent to treatment. one may expect such consent to be given at all subsequent examinations.

Of 2,077 children found to require treatment in the year, 1,469 were actually treated—71% as compared with 61% in 1935.

This result I consider most gratifying when it is considered that every child in the area is examined twice in the year.

It will be noticed from the reports of the School Dentists that actually 73% consents to treatment were obtained, but it was not possible to treat all children within the year.

I am particularly grateful to the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, who send each year a lecturer for one full week, who visits all the schools and impresses upon the children the great advantages to be derived from early and prompt treatment of all dental defects.

XV. ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

All children requiring orthopædic treatment are referred to the Local Cripples Guild Clinic, and where operative treatment is required the children are sent through the Guild to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, near Mansfield.

It has been necessary to refer 3 children to the Cripples Guild.

XVI. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Authority do not possess an Open-air School. There are at the present time 20 children who would definitely benefit by attendance at such a School. Of this number 19 attend ordinary schools, although their condition is such that it is necessary for them to be absent from school for varying periods. Only one child is in such a condition that it is unable to attend an ordinary school.

XVII. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Authority work in close co-operation with Leicestershire Health Insurance Committee and the Health and Cleanliness Council. Each year posters are distributed to the schools, and lectures by experts and film shows are arranged. Good propaganda work is done by the two bodies mentioned.

XVIII. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The parents are now having great faith in the work of the School Medical Service. This is as it should be, and it is becoming increasingly the practice of parents to consult the Medical Officer or the School Nurses for advice on many points. Without this sympathetic co-operation, the greatest value of the School Medical Service is lost.

The teaching staff have again shewn their readiness to co-operate with the Service. No one appreciates more than I the possible dislocation at times of the normal routine of a school, but I am sure the teachers are fully alive to the fact that their work and that of the Medical Service is one.

The Trustees of John Storer's Charity continue to provide spectacles free of charge in all cases recommended by the Authority. It is fortunate that such a Charity exists in the town. So long as the Trustees continue this benefit it will remain unnecessary for the Authority to submit a scheme for the provision of free spectacles.

I should like to express my thanks to the Local Cripples Guild, the Staff of the Loughborough and District General Hospital and the Local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. for the very valuable and whole-hearted co-operation which has been afforded me in my capacity as School Medical Officer.

The Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare has also continued to give advice and assistance in respect of children of low mentality. The Occupation Centre established in the Borough is doing good and sound work for many unfortunate children.

XIX. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The arrangements for the ascertainment of all cases of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children continue.

There are 2 children from the area in attendance at Certified Schools for the blind, whilst application for a third child has been made.

As regards partially sighted children, 5 are in attendance at a Day School in Leicester, and a further 3 children will be sent as soon as accommodation is available.

Three children are at Certified Schools for the Deaf, and an additional child will be sent shortly.

There is only one feeble minded child in attendance at a Public Elementary School; this boy is in a Special Class, whilst 3 others are not in attendance at any School or Institution.

Only one child is suffering from severe epilepsy. At present he continues to attend an ordinary public elementary school as a suitable institution has not yet been found for him.

One child has been reported to the Local Control Authority during the year having been certified as an idiot.

XX. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

All children engaged in part-time employment under the Bye-Laws are examined before the necessary licence is issued to enable them to take up such work. During the year I have issued 133 certificates for this purpose.

XXI. GENERAL.

It is not without a feeling of regret that I record that this will be my last report as School Medical Officer. I have been engaged in this capacity for the past twenty-five years. The Education Committee in co-operation with the Town Council have appointed a full time School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health for the Borough. The work of both departments has grown to such an extent and is of such importance as to require the services of a full time Officer.

I trust the cordial relations which I have always enjoyed will be extended to my successor.

In conclusion I should like to take this opportunity of extending to the Education Committee, to the teachers, and to all on the School Medical Service Staff my very best thanks for the assistance I have always received, and to express the hope that the children of the Borough will continue to receive the advantages which a full School Medical Service can give, with the ultimate result that the manhood and womanhood of Loughborough will be such as we can always be proud of.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) N. B. M. BLACKHAM,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,

School Medical Officer.

25, Victoria Street,

Loughborough,

March, 1937.

REPORTS OF SCHOOL DENTISTS.

To the School Medical Officer of the Loughborough Education Committee.

Dear Sir,

Cobden Street Junior Boys' School.
 Cobden Street Junior Girls' School.
 Cobden Street Infants' School.
 Shakespeare Street Infants' School.
 Shakespeare Street Junior Mixed School.
 Rosebery Street Infants' School.
 Rendell Street Junior Mixed and Infants' School.
 Shelthorpe Infants' School.
 St. Mary's R.C. Girls' and Infants' School.
 Warner C.E. Junior Mixed and Infants' School.
 Emmanuel C.E. Junior Mixed and Infants' School.

I have to submit to you my report as School Dentist to the above schools, during the year 1936, as follows :—

Number of sessions for inspection	...	...	8
Number of sessions for treatment	...	...	76
Number of children inspected	...	...	1543
Number of children requiring treatment	...	...	653
Number who accepted treatment	...	...	485—74.1 %
Number who refused treatment	...	...	95
Number attending own dentist	...	...	73
Number of permanent teeth filled	...	...	497
Number of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	176
Number of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	783
Number of nitrous oxide administrations	...	...	346
Number of teeth dressed	...	...	52
Specials	...	...	58

I have marked down for treatment only those children whose permanent teeth were decayed or whose temporary teeth were liable to cause suffering and ill-health.

The percentage of acceptances among these younger children is again on the increase, due to the lower attendance fee now in force enabling the parents in the larger families to be able to have all their children attended to if necessary.

We are now getting increasing numbers of children whose parents have themselves been patients at the Clinic, and I am sure that soon refusal to accept treatment will be a thing of the past.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. W. STOREY, L.D.S.,
 School Dentist.

15, High Street,
 Loughborough,
 March, 1937.

To the School Medical Officer of the Loughborough Education Committee

Dear Sir,

Hathern and Nanpantan Schools.
 Limehurst Senior Boys' School.
 Limehurst Senior Girls' School.
 Rosebery Street Junior Mixed School.
 St. Mary's R.C. Boys' School.

Permit me to present my report as School Dentist to the above schools during the year 1936 :—

Number of sessions for inspection	...	...	12
Number of sessions for treatment	...	...	132
Number of children inspected	...	...	2076
Number requiring treatment	...	...	1252
Number who accepted treatment	...	...	903—72%
Number who refused treatment	...	...	192
Number attending own dentist	...	...	157
Number of permanent teeth filled	...	...	780
Number of permanent teeth extracted	...	...	303
Number of temporary teeth extracted	...	...	712
Number of nitrous oxide administrations	...	...	553
Number of teeth dressed	...	...	56
Specials	...	...	114

There has been an improvement in the percentage of acceptances this year, due to a large measure, to the work of the nurses in visiting "refusals," together with the co-operation of the teaching staff. The only unfortunate result of converting these refusals is that they take up more clinical time.

I noticed with disappointment, at my last inspection of the senior school, how few "leavers" accepted the proffered treatment. Special efforts could be made to persuade these people to accept by short talks, stressing the fact that they do not become eligible for assistance until they are 18 years of age.

Again there is a marked improvement in oral cleanliness, and I might add that the number of perfect mouths is steadily increasing.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. A. PATTERSON,

School Dentist.

2, Victoria Street,
 Loughborough,
 March, 1937.

REPORT OF HEALTH VISITOR.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Councillors Mrs. Vickers and Miss Dormer and Gentlemen,

Births Notified	...	...	...	...	380
Still Births	...	...	...	...	15
Visits paid by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	2685
Attendances at Welfare Centre	...	...	...	...	6385

The Centre is open on Tuesday from 11—12.30 p.m. and 2—4.15 p.m., and on Friday from 2—4.15 p.m.

The Medical Officer attends on Friday at 2.15 p.m., and will also see urgent cases at his own surgery.

Dried Milk, Ovaltine, Virol, Roboline and Cod Liver Oil is sold at the Centre at reduced prices to all mothers attending, and supplied free in necessitous cases.

Thanks are again given to the Voluntary Workers for the valuable assistance which is given by them.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLEN SHEPPARD,
Health Visitor.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,

Town Hall,

Loughborough,

March 18th, 1937.

To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Town Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Twenty-Eighth Annual Report on the operations of the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1936.

The year has been a very busy one, the area of the Borough was greatly enlarged by the inclusion of Hathern, Nanpantan, etc.

A new Shops Act came into force with new provisions, and this will mean that all shops will have to be revisited with regard to temperatures, washing and sanitary accommodation, and hours of labour, etc., for the young people employed there.

We completed the Housing Survey during the year under review, and now the houses affected are being measured up and certificates issued as to the permitted numbers allowed for each house.

During the summer months we had numerous cases of Diphtheria, and this meant that a large number of contacts had to be visited and arrangements made for the Medical Officer of Health to treat them with Antitoxin.

I should like to thank the Health Committee for their unfailing support throughout the year, also to my assistants for their willing help at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. BINTCLIFFE,

SUMMARY OF SCAVENGING WORK.

Number of Ashpits emptied	337
„ Cesspools emptied	321
Total Number of Loads of Refuse Collected	7962
Number of Loads of Dry Ashes	6838
„ Loads taken to Destructor	2289
„ Loads taken to Shelthorpe Tip	4359
„ Loads taken to Cotes Tip.....	190
„ Loads of Cesspool Slops thrown away ...	616
„ Loads emptied into Lagoons (pail manure)	508

DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE (including Trade and Other Refuse).

	Borough of Loughborough. Financial Year ending Mar., 1936	Average for towns in England and Wales under 30,000 population. Financial Year ending Mar., 1935
Average weight per day per 1,000 population (365 days)	16.7 cwts.	18.9 cwts.
Net expenditure per ton for : (a) Collection (b) Disposal	£ s. d. 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ s. d. 8 1 2 9
Net expenditure per 1,000 pop. : (a) Collection (b) Disposal	113 0 0 18 0 0	113 0 0 38 0 0
Net expenditure per 1,000 houses: (a) Collection (b) Disposal	407 0 0 65 0 0	459 0 0 159 0 0

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of Notices issued	439
„ Notices complied with	430
„ Houses re-inspected	1271
„ House to house inspections	306
„ Infected houses visited	202
„ „ rooms sprayed	149
„ „ „ fumigated	215
„ Lots of Bedding stoved at Farm	140
„ „ „ destroyed „	46
„ Drains and other inspections	5394
„ Complaints received	125
„ Communications <i>re</i> Dust removals	33
„ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops inspections	220
„ Factories, Workshops & Bakehouses inspections	140
„ Tents, Vans and Sheds inspections	33
„ Offensive Trades inspections	168
„ Outworkers visited	60
„ Drains tested	64
„ Smoke observations	27
„ Samples of Milk taken for Bact. Exam.	146
„ Slaughterhouse inspections during office hours	2686
„ Slaughterhouse inspections during evenings and Sundays	1313
„ Meat Stalls and Stores inspections	666
„ Samples of Water taken for analysis	1
„ Food Stores inspections other than where meat is kept	163
„ Inspection under 1935 Housing Act	7350
„ Legal Proceedings	6
„ Rooms treated for Vermin	53
„ Lots of Furniture treated with H.C.N.	1
New drains laid	27
Drains taken out	6
Drains unstopped and cleansed	38
Drains ventilated and disconnected	12
Gullies affixed	4

Sink drains disconnected	37
Sink wastes repaired	48
New Sinkstones provided	72
Bath and Wash Basins disconnected	7
Accumulations of Manure and Rubbish	2
Yard surfaces repaired or paved	46
Soft Water Cisterns cleansed	5
Water Conductors repaired	54
Water Closets repaired	36
Dirty closets cleansed	4
Closet Doors repaired	16
Windows and Window Cords repaired	85
Dirty Yards cleansed	2
Floors concreted and repaired	75
Animals improperly kept	4
Dirty houses cleansed	55
Water removed from cellars	1
Roofs repaired	70
Ventilators repaired	13
Damp Courses provided	14
Plaster Ceilings repaired	36
Plaster walls repaired	22
Damp Walls remedied	17
General Dilapidations repaired	310
Ashpits dispensed with	2
Dust Bins provided	98
Houses supplied with Town's water	2
Houses Washed & Stripped after Infectious Diseases	3
Coppers repaired	23
Chimneys repaired	29
Food Stores provided	32
Filthy and Verminous Persons cleansed	2
W.C.'s provided	8

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

1936 has seen further progress in the administration of the Milk and Dairies Orders. Good progress has been made and few infringements have arisen; legal proceedings were not found to be necessary, except in the case of one Retailer, who was convicted and fined 10/- and costs for failing to keep his conveyance clean. A new Order was introduced during the year in respect of designated milk, which is certainly another step in the right direction.

The extension of the Borough boundaries came into being on April 1st, 1936, which has added 35 Farms and Dairies. These have all been inspected, and a considerable amount of alterations effected, but I am sorry to say that the majority of these farms leave a lot to be desired.

Great help and harmonious relationship has been forthcoming since the appointment of a County Sanitary Inspector, which gives hope of a much better future for the production and constant attention our milk supply requires.

The bacteriological examinations during the year have been very satisfactory, and again I am pleased to report 88.3% good, this being the highest percentage on record, and in comparison with the average good for the whole of the County Examinations, which was 76.1%, Loughborough can certainly claim to be in a very enviable position.

Year	No. Samples taken	Good	Fair	Moderate	Bad	% Good
1936	146	129	15	Nil	2	88.3
1935	192	153	25	Nil	14	79.6
1934	180	133	33	Nil	14	73.8
1933	121	91	18	2	10	75.2
1929	72	44	18	1	9	61.1
1927	80	41	20	2	17	51.2
1925	72	29	17	3	23	36.1

DAIRIES AND RETAIL PURVEYORS.

No. of Retail Purveyors:					
(a)	residing in the district	...	...	...	75
(b)	„ outside the district	...	...	...	11
No. of Inspections and Visits ...					472
„	„ shopkeepers registered for the sale of				
	pasturised and sterilised milk in bottles only				62

Contraventions remedied:—

Trade of retail purveyor being carried on without					
being registered	...	...	...	...	1

Shop-keepers retailing bottled milk without being registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail purveyors failing to have names and addresses inscribed in accordance with Sec. 6, Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retail purveyors failing to keep conveyances clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDER, 1923.

One application was received for a Licence to bottle Accredited Milk on premises other than where produced, and this was granted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.

The above acts are administered by the Leicestershire County Council and by the kind co-operation of the Chief Constable, Capt. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, and the Inspector for the district, Supt. J. Darling, the following information has been supplied.

Total samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

Prosecutions. 23/9/36. Three prosecutions for selling milk deficient in milk fats, cases dismissed.

SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Shops and premises where ice-cream is manufactured and stored have been periodically inspected, but lack of legislation for the controlling of such businesses affords few opportunities for improving some of the unsatisfactory conditions found, chiefly this applies to house-shops, where the manufacture has been carried out in the kitchens and sculleries.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Fourteen Slaughter-houses are occupied in the Borough, eight being registered, and six being annually licensed.

Owing to the increased number of butchers in the Borough, the present slaughtering arrangements have been severely taxed, but relief appears to be forthcoming, due to the applications for slaughter-house licences, which are now receiving the consideration of the Council.

Inspections have been made for the purpose of the administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations and Bye-laws relating to these premises.

No. of routine visits to slaughter-houses ...	...	2686
„ „ early morning and night visits ...	...	1105
„ „ Sunday visits ...	...	208

Contraventions :—

Meat Stalls not properly covered ...	...	5
Failure to remove offal after slaughter ...	...	1
General defects found in slaughter-houses ...	...	2
Failure to give notice of slaughter ...	...	4

The requirements of the Meat Regulations and Slaughter of Animals Act have been well observed. During the year 71 applications were received from Slaughter-men for the renewal of their licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and I am pleased to say that all were granted.

The following is a summary of the food condemned from slaughter-houses, Market Stalls, shops and other premises :

Apples ...	...	9 Barrells
Apricots ...	...	16 Tins
Beef ...	...	268 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stones
Ham ...	...	2 „
Ham (Tinned) ...	...	2 „
Haddock ...	...	3 „
Halibut ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Mutton ...	...	12 „
Onions ...	...	10 Bags
Pears (Foreign) ...	...	4 Boxes
Pork ...	...	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stones
Potatoes ...	...	36 Bags
Prawns ...	...	3 Tins
Veal (Tinned) ...	...	1 Tin
Tongue (Tinned) ...	...	2 „
Plaice (Filletted) ...	...	4 Stones
Shrimps ...	...	2 Pecks

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The offensive trades in the Borough comprise 2 Tripe Boilers, 20 Fish Friers, and 2 Marine Stores. 2 Fish Friers' premises have been closed and demolished, and one new establishment erected, and I am pleased to say equipped with every modern convenience. During the year 168 Inspections have been made, and an improvement has been observed, particularly in the Fish Frying business. Conditions in some cases are still far from satisfactory, but generally no serious complaints have been found in the method of which these trades are conducted.

SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS & DANCE HALLS.

Periodical inspections have been made of these premises, and during the year two new Cinemas have been opened. Both have a suitable and sufficient number of W.C.'s and have installed the Plenum system of ventilation, whereby the air is washed, purified and discharged into the Cinemas at a temperature which can be controlled to suit the prevailing conditions.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

72 inspections have been made of premises infested with rats, advice as to the best methods for eradication given, and any other help that was deemed necessary. Good results have been forthcoming, and with the continuance of the Health Committee's offer of 2d. for every rat carcase brought to the Office, the town has been rid of 1,530 rats during the past 12 months, at a total cost of £12 15s. 0d., also at varying intervals the sewers and sewage farm has been baited.

SHOPS ACTS 1912, 1913, 1928, 1934, 1936.

During the year 228 shop premises have been inspected, and a considerable amount of work has been carried out, both with respect to the exhibiting of notices and forms required under the Acts, and for the improvement of the conditions under which the assistants are employed.

Additional sanitary and washing accommodation has been provided in a number of shops, and heating apparatus installed, where the temperature was found to be unreasonable.

One shop-keeper was prosecuted for failing to exhibit his half-day closing card, and was fined 10s. This has certainly had the desired effect amongst other shop-keepers.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

There were 35 canal boats on the register at the commencement of the year, 30 being of the horse drawn type, and 5 motor.

28 boats have been inspected in various parts of the canal, and 4 were found to require over-hauling. Upon communication with the owners this matter was put in hand, and the necessary works carried out.

No cases of infectious disease were found, and generally the boats travelling in this area are quite satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The usual procedure with respect to these dwellings has been continued, and very little trouble has been experienced with the travellers who occupy these.

Since the extension of the Borough boundaries, on April 1st 1936, a number of shed dwellings came under our jurisdiction; one has been demolished, and the others are being dealt with.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses on the register is 121.

140 inspections have been made, and generally the conditions were found to be satisfactory. In all Bakehouses the regular six-monthly lime-washing has been carried out, well up to schedule.

No contraventions were found during the year.

OUTWORKERS.

During the year lists are received from the various factories in the town, containing the names and addresses of persons who receive work.

60 inspections were made in consequence of this. One case of Diphtheria was notified, and one case of Tuberculosis removed to the Sanitorium.

In both instances, the premises and work were disinfected, and work was prohibited until 14 days after disinfection, in the case of Diphtheria.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1936, for the Borough of Loughborough
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	12		
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	110		
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	26		
Total	148	None	None

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ..	6	6		
Other Nuisances	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	2	2		
Unsuitable or defective,	4	4		
Total	14	14	None	None

** Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.*

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Street	No. of Houses	New Drains Laid	Drains taken out	Drains unstopped and cleansed	Drains ventilated and disconnected	Gullies Affixed	Sink Wastes repaired	New Sinkstones provided	Accumulations of Manure & Rubbish	Yard Surface Repaired or Paved	Water Conductors repaired	Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed	Water Closets repaired	Closet Doors repaired	Windows and Cords Repaired	Floors concreted and repaired	Animals improperly kept	Dirty Houses cleansed	Roofs repaired	Plaster Ceilings repaired	Plaster Walls Repaired	Damp Walls	General Dilapidations rep.	Asphalts dispensed with	Dust Bins provided	Houses supplied with Town's Water	Coppers repaired	Chimneys repaired	WC's in lieu of privies	
Albert Street	5	2	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	9	—	3	4	—	—	—
Ashby Road	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Ashby Square	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bedford Square	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bedford Street	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broad Street	18	3	—	1	2	5	1	4	—	4	4	—	2	—	5	2	1	—	—	7	2	1	1	37	1	2	—	—	—	
Cambridge Street	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	16	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Chestnut Street	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clarence Street	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cobden Street	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cross Street	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumberland Rd.	8	2	—	—	1	4	2	5	—	2	4	1	1	2	5	2	—	2	3	2	6	1	3	7	4	—	1	—	—	
Curzon Street	2	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Duke Street	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Edward Street	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Empress Road	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Factory Street	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fearon Street	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Freehold Street	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
George Street	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grange Street	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Granville Street	10	4	—	1	2	5	7	5	—	4	8	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	19	1	2	—	—	—	
Hartington Street	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hastings Street	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havelock Street	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[illegible]

Leicestershire County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Loughborough Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

1.—WATER.

No. of samples taken for analysis :

(a) From wells ...	...	...	...	1
(b) From pipe supply ...	...	...	...	none

Result of analysis of samples taken :

(a) From wells ...	...	...	...	bad
(b) From pipe supply ...	...	...	...	none

No. of samples condemned (from wells) ... none

No. of Wells	(a) Closed	...	...	...	none
	(b) Cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	1

No. of cases in which public supply was substituted for well water...	none
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Particulars of any important extension of public water supplies and whether supply has been satisfactory in (a) quality and (b) quantity :

Water mains extended for Rural Areas to supply Hathern.

Give particulars of any shortage of water which may have occurred during the year, and of the steps taken to remedy such shortage.

No restrictions were found necessary during the year.

II.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No. of cesspools in district at end of 1936	20
---	-----	-----	----

No. of cesspools abolished during 1936	7
--	-----	-----	---

(a) Particulars of any important extension during the year of sewerage and sewage disposal :

Lemyngton Street.	Carrington Street, 30 yards
Turner Avenue.	Mountfields Drive.
Charnwood Avenue.	Whitehouse Avenue.

(b) Particulars of any scheme which is at present under consideration :

Reconstruction of two main outfall sewers contemplated.

III.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total No. in District at the end of 1936 :—

(1) Privies	...	...	...	...	8+69
(2) Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	85
(3) W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	10,277
No. of privies (middens) and pail closets converted to the water-carriage system during the year					3
No. of privies (middens) converted to pail closets during the year					50

IV.—SCAVENGING.

How is house refuse removed and disposed of ?

Removed by Motor, disposed of by Destructor and Controlled Tipping.

What means are adopted for the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools ?

Privies are situated in the outlying parts of the district and are emptied every week by motor. The pail closets are emptied twice weekly by motor. Cesspools every three weeks by motor, and the dust-bins are emptied once weekly by motor.

Particulars of any extension or improvement during the year
NO.

V.—SANITARY INSPECTION

The particulars given under this heading should be for **all purposes**, including particulars given elsewhere in this report.

Total No. of Premises visited	...	...	12984
(Only concerned with No. of premises and not with No. of visits).			
„ „ Defects or Nuisances discovered (excluding smoke nuisances).	...	...	3126
„ „ Complaints received	...	...	125
„ „ Notices served :			
(a) Formal	...	...	13
(b) Informal	...	...	439
„ „ Defects remedied after service of notices			3119
„ „ Summonses issued	...	...	2
„ „ Convictions obtained	...	...	2
„ „ Inspections and nature of such :			

Housing Inspections, including 1935 Housing Act. Inspection of drains, factories, workshops and bakehouses. Inspection of dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, tents, vans and sheds, slaughterhouses, offensive trades, treatment of premises for vermin, markets, meat stalls and food stores other than where meat is kept, and also shops.

VI.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Particulars of any action taken during the year :

Observations have been taken during the year of the Factory Chimneys, and where black smoke has been emitted in large quantities the owner has been interviewed or a letter sent, which has resulted in considerable improvement.

VII.—SHOPS.

Particulars of any action taken during the year relating to ventilation of temperature and to sanitary conveniences.

A considerable amount of time has been devoted to shops in the Borough, and improvements effected in a number of these premises with regard to the general comfort of the assistants. The question of reasonable temperature has certainly created difficulties, but in the majority of shops, heating apparatus has been installed. Washing and sanitary accommodation has also been provided where necessary.

VIII.—REGULATED BUILDINGS.

<i>Regulated Buildings.</i>	<i>No. in District.</i>	<i>No. of Inspections.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>	<i>General Conditions.</i>
Common Lodging Houses	None	None	None	None
*Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	3	12	1 demolished, 2 under the con- sideration of the Health Committee	Bad
Canal Boats ...	35	28	4 Overhauled	Fair
Offensive Trades ...	25	148	None	Fair

* Please add any special notes on conditions of, and action taken regarding tents, vans, sheds, underground sleeping rooms and houses let in lodgings.

Tents, vans and sheds are inspected on arrival into the district, and generally move off before notices can be served. Underground sleeping rooms and houses let in lodgings are non-existent in this district.

IX.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Particulars of action taken. The Council have provided us with a Hydro Cyanide Plant which has proved very satisfactory with regards to disinfestation of furniture. Premises have been disinfested with the Lawes Block Fumigator, and this has also given satisfactory results.

No. of houses found infested	...	31
No. of houses disinfested	...	31

Methods employed for disinfestation. All woodwork removed, wall paper stripped and one or two floor boards taken up, all broken plaster hacked off, and Lawes Disinfestators used, the house being sealed up from the outside, and left so for six to eight hours.

X.—ANY OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE ?

NO.

XI.—SCHOOLS—SANITARY CONDITIONS & WATER SUPPLY.

State particulars of any unsatisfactory conditions found :—

The whole of the Schools in the Borough are supplied with Town's water, which is very satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation has also been brought up to a high standard.

XII.—SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

No. in area 3. Public owned 1, privately owned 2.

Any action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water ?

YES. In the Public Baths, other two pools open air.

Modern filtration plant already installed.

XIII.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY :

Retailers :

No. on register	...	...	...	...	148
No. of inspections of premises	...	...	...	...	172
No. of contraventions found	...	...	...	...	18
„ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	18

Producers (including producers who retail their own milk) :

No. on register	...	...	...	...	51
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	220

Contraventions :

				<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
(1) Cleansing	...	...	...	6	6
(2) Structural alterations	...	...	...	9	9
(3) Other	...	...	...	2	2

General :

Total No. of milch cows in district	...	...	...	491
Total No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	146

State any action taken with regard to dirty milk :

When the samples are returned from the Bacteriologist other than good, the matter is taken up with the Producer and the Retailer, Inspections made and advice given. In the case of Producers outside the district, the results are forwarded to the Authorities concerned.

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1923 and 1936.

Particulars of licences granted by District Council stating the designations concerned:—

- 2 “ Certified ” Retailers.
- 4 Accredited Retailers.
- 1 Accredited Bottlers Licence.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of public abattoirs in district: None.

Private Slaughter Houses :

		In Jan., 1936	In Dec., 1936
No. registered	...	8	8
No. licensed	...	6	6
No. of inspections of premises	... ..	...	168
No. of inspections of meat at time of slaughter	...	...	2561
No. of condemnations :			

		Tuberculosis		Other Diseases	
		No.	Weight	No.	Weight
Entire carcase	...	5	174Stns.	1	9Stns.
Parts of carcase or organs		35	116Stns.	29	39Stns.

Meat Stalls :

No. of inspections	666
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Meat Shops, meat stores, etc. :

No. of inspections	712
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Places where food (other than meat) is kept or prepared for sale :

No. of inspections	163
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

State any action taken :—

28 Fowls were seized in the Loughborough Christmas Market, and proceedings taken; a conviction was obtained, and the Defendent was fined £28 and 5 gns. costs.

H. BINTCLIFFE,

January 30th, 1937.

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING—Year ending 31st December, 1936.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housings Acts)	...	7449
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	3280
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	306
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1225
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	46
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	430

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	426
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	9
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	9
	(a) By Owners	...	...	9
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	None	

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	157
2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	...	4
	(a) By Owners	...	157
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	None

C—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	None
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	40

D—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... None
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... None

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

- (a) 1. Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year ... 55
2. Number of families dwelling therein ... 55
3. Number of persons dwelling therein ... 491
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 8
- (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 7
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 43
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding... None
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... None

